

DURHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and other records

for 1961.



R. GORDON DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

Councillor H. A. Cleary, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor R. Lennox

Councillors :

BEARPARK	...	...	Lawrence Cutty. Ralph Mullin.
BELMONT	...	...	William Johnston (deceased). Horace R. W. Robinson.
BRANCEPETH	...	...	Frank Douglas Nicholson, T.D., D.L., J.P.
CASSOP-CUM- QUARRINGTON			Thomas Marsden. John James Ramshaw. Joseph E. Wright.
COXHOE	...	...	George Leslie Adamson. Wilfred L. Gatenby. Robert Lennox. John Scott.
FRAMWELLGATE MOOR			Rosslyn Arnott. Mrs. Elsie Robson, J.P.
HETT	...	...	William Lambert.
KELLOE	...	...	George Fishburn, J.P.
KIMBLESWORTH		...	Robert Edward Elliott.
PITTINGTON	...	...	William Clayton Charlton. John Henry Irwin.
SHADFORTH (LUDWORTH WARD)			David Thornton.
SHADFORTH (SHADFORTH WARD)			George William Smith.
SHERBURN (SHERBURN WARD)			Alfred Forster.
(SHERBURN HILL WARD)			Hugh McDonald.
SHINCLIFFE	...	...	James Laing.
SUNDERLAND BRIDGE			Henry Austin Cleary, J.P.
WHITWELL HOUSE & SHERBURN HOUSE.			John Robert Henderson.
WEST RAINTON	...	...	Anthony Lynn Jordan (Deceased). Frank Orr. Joseph William Sowerby.
WITTON GILBERT	...	...	Henry Cooper, M.B.E., J.P.

DURHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Health Department,

Byland Lodge,

Durham.

Telephone : Durham 2677.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen.

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1961.

The record insofar as it relates to the health of the inhabitants of the District is a good one. There was an increase in population and this despite the fact that the Birth Rate fell slightly from that of the previous year. The Death Rate also fell slightly. The Infant Mortality Rate is a very low figure and this is particularly pleasing although I am afraid it cannot be expected to continue at this very low figure, for reasons which are explained in the Report. The Perinatal Mortality Rate is satisfactory in that it approximates to the rate for England and Wales as a whole, and is lower than that for Durham County.

The occurrence of infectious disease was low, with the exception of measles which continued to occur in an epidemic form which began during the previous year. It is notable that again there were no cases of diphtheria, poliomyelitis, enteric fever or food poisoning. It is to be hoped, however, that this fact will not tend to influence people to neglect to take advantage for themselves, and especially for their children, of the excellent facilities which are provided for immunisation against what is now a whole variety of infectious diseases. This includes smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis. There was a further fall this year in the number of notifications of tuberculosis and the relevant table showing the figures over the past ten years reveals the steady decline which is taking place in new cases of tuberculosis notified.

Perhaps the most pleasing record of all (and possibly contributing to the satisfactory trends already commented upon) is that relating to housing and showing the steady progress which

continues to be made, not only in the building of new houses, but in the environmental services related to housing, such as water supply, sewage and refuse disposal.

There is now one environmental factor which is outstanding in requiring attention, and that is the matter of clean air, but its consideration requires at the same time consideration of other factors relating to the health and well-being of the District. It is to be hoped, nevertheless, that before long some decision can be come to upon action which may be taken towards improving our atmosphere.

Throughout the year there was maintained that co-operation with other interests which is so important to the work of the Health Department, and in particular I wish to record the cordial relationship with medical practitioners in general and hospital practice and with the County Medical Officer and his staff.

Before this Report is published there has occurred the death of Mr. A. C. Taylor, Chief Public Health Inspector, but the recording of this sad event, and of Mr. Taylor's work here, belongs more properly to the next Annual Report. He contributed greatly to the work to which this report refers and for this I am most grateful, and grateful too, to the members of the Health Department.

I welcome this further opportunity of thanking you, Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen, for your support and encouragement and the Officers of the Council for their co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. GORDON DRUMMOND,
Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS							
NUMBER	...	...	...	...	...	...	645
RATE per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.5
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS per cent of live births							2.7
STILL BIRTHS.							
NUMBER	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
RATE per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.2
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS							661
INFANT DEATHS (under 1 year)							11
INFANT MORTALITY RATES							
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births							17.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births...							15.5
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births...							58.8
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)							10.8
EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)							9.3
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and stillbirths)							33.2
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)							
NUMBER OF DEATHS							Nil
RATE per 1,000 live and stillbirths							Nil
DEATHS (all causes)...							371
RATE per 1,000 population							13.0
DEATHS from Motor Vehicle Accidents							6
DEATHS from other accidents							13
DEATHS from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)							Nil
DEATHS from Cancer (all ages)							68
DEATHS from Tuberculosis (all ages)							4
Area in Acres							34,057
Population (Registrar General's mid-year Home Population)							36,070
Number of inhabited houses (31st December, 1961)							11,184
Rateable Value (December, 1961)							£344,931
Estimated product of a penny rate (for year ending 31st March, 1962)							£1,264
Registrar General's Area Comparability Factors :—							
Births							0.98
Deaths							1.26

Section A—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND VITAL STATISTICS.

(1) Natural and Social Conditions.

Area. 34,057 acres. The District is composed of eighteen parishes surrounding for the most part the City of Durham and the Urban District of Brandon and Byshottles. It borders also with Lanchester, Chester-le-Street, Easington and Sedgefield Rural Districts and the Urban Districts of Hetton, Spennymoor and Crook and Willington.

Industries. Mainly Coal Mining and Agriculture.

Population. The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population is 36,070, an increase of 1,170 from 1960.

Population figures over the past 10 years are as follows :—

1951	...	33,560	1956	...	34,020
1952	...	34,010	1957	...	34,110
1953	...	34,430	1958	...	34,350
1954	...	34,860	1959	...	34,630
1955	...	33,970	1960	...	34,900

The figure for 1961 represents an increase of 7.48% since 1951, representing 2,510 persons.

Inhabited Houses. According to the Rate Books the number of inhabited houses in the District is 11,184.

(2) Vital Statistics.

Registrar General's Area Comparability Factors.

Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.98
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.26

These figures are a means of adjusting the rates for births and deaths, so that the population of the District is directly comparable with the population of England and Wales as a whole, in so far as distribution by age and sex is concerned. The adjusted rates are those to be compared with the rates for England and Wales and with the similarly adjusted rates for other areas.

Births.

		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Legitimate	...	304	324
Illegitimate	...	9	8

During the year 645 births were registered (an increase of 2 from the previous year). 17 were illegitimate.

The birth-rate (adjusted) of 17.5 is below that for 1960 (18.1).

The birth-rate for Durham County as a whole is 18.2, and the rate for England and Wales 17.4

Still Births

		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Legitimate	...	7	8
Illegitimate	...	1	nil

Table I shows the comparison of Live and Still Birth Rates with those for England and Wales and for the Administrative County of Durham, and Table II the figures over the past 10 years in comparison with those for England and Wales and County Durham over the same period.

Deaths.

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
188	183

371 deaths were registered during the year, 188 males and 183 females. The number in 1960 was 402. The death rate (adjusted) of 13.0 is lower than that of the previous year (14.6).

The rate for County Durham is 11.2, and the rate for England and Wales 12.0 (Tables I and II).

Individual causes of death are shown in Table III.

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation accounted for 134 of the deaths registered or 36% of all deaths registered. In the previous year the figure was 32%.

Cancer accounted for 68 of the deaths, which is 18% of all deaths. In 1960 the figure was 19%. The death-rate for Cancer in all forms is 1.9 per 1,000 population. The rate for England and Wales is 2.2.

There were 8 deaths from Lung Cancer which represents a rate of 0.22 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for Durham County is 1.98 and that for England and Wales 0.49.

4 deaths were registered from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the same number as in the previous year. No deaths were registered from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year.

Infant Mortality.

(Deaths of children under 1 year of age) (Tables I, II and IV).

		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Legitimate	...	5	5
Illegitimate	...		1

The rate for 1961 is 17.0 and is the lowest ever recorded in this District. The previous lowest rate was 19.7 in 1957. The rate for 1960 was 29.5.

The rate for Durham County is 23.4 and for England and Wales 21.6. Both these rates are the lowest ever recorded.

11 children died before reaching the age of one year, 6 of whom were less than one week old.

There were 10 deaths of "legitimate" children representing an infant mortality rate of 15.5 per 1,000 legitimate live births. (28.9 in 1960).

One illegitimate child died before reaching one year of age. This gives a rate of 58.8 infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate births (Owing to the very small number this rate should be interpreted with caution).

The actual numbers of deaths of children under 1 year of age during the past 10 years are :—

1952	...	...	21	1957	...	...	12
1953	...	...	24	1958	...	...	20
1954	...	...	18	1959	...	...	12
1955	...	...	14	1960	...	...	19
1956	...	...	13	1961	...	...	11

These numbers should be read in conjunction with the rates given in Table II and should be borne in mind in assessing the change in the rate over the years.

Too great significance should not be attached to a single rate owing to the comparatively small numbers of deaths each year.

Neo-Natal Mortality (deaths occurring in the first four weeks of life).

There were 7 deaths of children under one month of age which represents a rate of 10.8 per 1,000 live births. In 1960 there were 12 deaths giving a rate of 18.6. The rate for Durham County is 16.3 and the rate for England and Wales 15.5.

Early Neo-Natal Mortality (deaths occurring during the first week of life).

There were 6 deaths of children under one week old. This gives a rate of 9.3 per 1,000 live births. The causes were :—

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	5
Congenital Malformation	...	...	...	...	...	1

Perinatal Mortality.

(Stillbirths and children who died in the first week of life).

During 1961 there were 16 stillbirths and 6 deaths of children under 1 week old. This gives a rate of 33.2 per 1,000 live and still births. The rate for 1960 was 35.1.

The perinatal mortality rate—the combined still births and deaths in the first week of life per 1,000 live and still births—is shown in the following table, along with the infant mortality rate after the first week per 1,000 births, covering a period of 10 years and also with the rates for England and Wales and Durham County :—

		Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births.			Infant Mortality Rate—1/52—12/12 per 1,000 live births.		
		<i>Durham</i> <i>R.D.</i>	<i>England</i> <i>& Wales</i>	<i>Durham</i> <i>County</i>	<i>Durham</i> <i>R.D.</i>	<i>England</i> <i>& Wales</i>	<i>Durham</i> <i>County</i>
1952	...	47.4	37.5	41.6	19.2	12.4	16.1
1953	...	43.4	37.0	39.8	18.1	12.2	14.2
1954	...	40.5	38.1	42.6	13.3	10.5	12.6
1955	...	40.9	37.6	42.0	5.4	10.3	13.1
1956	...	41.1	36.8	40.1	6.8	9.5	11.3
1957	...	35.2	36.2	39.8	8.2	9.0	11.9
1958	...	32.2	35.1	37.8	16.3	8.7	10.3
1959	...	23.8	34.2	39.1	6.8	8.7	10.5
1960	...	35.1	32.9	40.1	12.4	8.5	10.4
1961	...	33.2	32.2	35.7	7.8	9.3	9.3

TABLE I.

COMPARISONS OF BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, ANALYSIS OF
MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1961.

	Durham R.D.	England & Wales.	Durham County
	Rates	per 1,000	Population.
BIRTHS.			
Live	17.5	17.4	18.2
Still (per 1,000 live and Still births) ..	24.2	18.7	23.4
DEATHS.			
All causes (excluding still births) ..	12.9	12.0	11.2
Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus	0.22	0.49	1.98
Diphtheria	—	0.00	—
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.11	0.07	0.08
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	0.002	0.002
Pneumonia	0.49	0.63	0.64
Coronary disease—angina pectoris ..	1.91	2.07	2.22

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE DISTRICT FOR 1961 AND PREVIOUS YEARS. COMPARATIVE TABLE
WITH ENGLAND AND WALES AND WITH ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF DURHAM FOR PAST TEN YEARS.

Year.	Birth Rate per 1,000 population.			Death Rate per 1,000 population.			Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	
	Durham R.D.	England & Wales.	Durham County	Durham R.D.	England & Wales.	Durham County	Durham R.D.	England & Wales. County
1951	17.6	15.5	17.6	11.8	12.5	12.4	47.3	29.6
1952	17.3	15.3	17.3	13.0	11.3	10.9	36.7	27.6
1953	18.2	15.5	17.7	11.2	11.4	11.0	39.5	26.8
1954	16.9	15.2	17.3	13.3	11.3	11.5	29.9	25.5
1955	15.9	15.0	17.2	13.1	11.7	11.2	25.5	24.9
1956	17.0	15.6	17.8	13.0	11.7	11.3	22.0	23.8
1957	17.5	16.1	18.4	13.0	11.5	11.3	19.7	23.1
1958	17.5	16.4	18.6	12.0	11.7	11.3	32.7	22.6
1959	16.4	16.5	18.0	13.0	11.6	10.9	20.6	22.2
1960	18.1	17.1	18.5	14.6	11.5	11.5	29.5	21.9
Mean for 10 years 1951-60	17.2	15.8	17.8	12.8	11.6	11.3	30.3	24.8
1961	17.5	17.4	18.2	12.9	12.0	11.2	17.0	21.4
								23

TABLE III.
INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	4	—	4
Tuberculosis—Other	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases...	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm of stomach ...	8	9	17
Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus	7	1	8
Malignant neoplasm of breast ...	—	5	5
Malignant neoplasm of uterus ...	—	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	16	19	35
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	1
Diabetes	—	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	22	31	53
Coronary disease, angina	45	24	69
Hypertension with heart disease ...	4	3	7
Other heart disease	17	30	47
Other circulatory disease	6	5	11
Influenza... ..	—	2	2
Pneumonia	8	10	18
Bronchitis	9	5	14
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	3	3	6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	—	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	—	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	2	4	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	18	19	37
Motor vehicle accidents	4	2	6
All other accidents	7	6	13
Suicide	1	—	1
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
Total (all causes) ...	188	183	371

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1961.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month	1-3 months. months.	3-6 months. months.	6-9 months. months.	9-12 months. months.	Total.
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	3
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Prematurity	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Bronchopneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	6	—	—	1	7	—	2	1	1	11

Section B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

1. Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BYLAND LODGE, HAWTHORN TERRACE,
DURHAM.

Telephone : Durham 2677.

Medical Officer of
Health R. GORDON DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B.
D.P.H.

Also Medical Officer of Health—City of
Durham, Urban District of
Brandon and Byshottles. Assist-
ant County Medical Officer,
County Durham.

Chief Public Health
Inspector A. C. TAYLOR, M.A.P.H.I.
(deceased 16.9.62).

Public Health Inspectors W. C. BREWER, M.R.S.H.,
Dip.P.H.H.
A. R. MOORHOUSE, M.A.P.H.I.,
M.R.S.H.

The Public Health Inspectors possess the Diploma of the
Royal Institute of Public Health and the Certificate for the
Inspection of Meat and other Foods. Mr. Moorhouse also
possesses the Smoke Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Society
of Health.

Rodent Officer Mr. J. BRADLEY.

Health Office.

Chief Clerk Mr. A. WILSON.

Clerk Typist Miss T. MALCOLM.

2. Laboratory Services.

- (i) Dryburn Hospital, Department of Pathology.
- (ii) Public Health Laboratory, General Hospital, Westgate
Road, Newcastle.
- (iii) County Analyst, Shire Hall, Durham.

3. General Medical Services.

Durham County Executive Council, Green Lane, Old Elvet,
Durham.

Fourteen medical practitioners in general practice in the
District reside within it, and an approximately equal number,
living elsewhere, have part of their practices within it,

4. Newcastle Regional Hospital Board.

Headquarters : Benfield Road, Newcastle, 6.
Durham Hospital Management Committee, Dryburn Hospital,
Durham.

(a) *General.*

- (i) Dryburn Hospital, Durham.
- (ii) County Hospital, Durham.
- (iii) Crossgate Hospital, Durham (Long Stay);

(b) *Maternity.*

Dryburn Hospital.

(c) *Infectious.*

- (i) Chester-le-Street Isolation Hospital.
- (ii) Langley Park Isolation Hospital (Emergency Fever Reserve).

(d) *Tuberculosis.*

- (i) Dryburn Hospital, Durham.
- (ii) Isolation Hospital, Chester-le-Street.
- (iii) Chest Clinic, Earl's House Hospital, Durham.
- (iv) Mass Miniature Radiography Unit, Havelock Hospital
Sunderland.

(e) *Mental.*

- (i) Winterton Hospital, Sedgefield.
- (ii) Aycliffe Hospital.
- (iii) Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital.
- (iv) Earl's House Hospital, Durham.

(f) *Pre-Convalescent.*

Brandon Hospital

(g) *Venereal Disease Clinic.*

County Hospital, Durham.

5. Health Services provided by Durham County Council.

(a) *School Health Service.*

There are 34 schools in the District and 2 Central Kitchens of the School Meals Service.

(b) *Ambulance Service.*

In an emergency any responsible person may summon an ambulance by telephone by asking to be connected to the nearest ambulance control (no telephone number need be given).

The Ambulance Control is situated at County Ambulance Headquarters, Framwellgate Moor (but the Parish of Rainton is served from Wheatley Hill Control).

(c) *Health Visiting.*

There are four Health Visitors and the Student Health Visitors cover one of the areas.

(d) *Home Nursing.*

Nine Nurses are engaged in this work.

(e) *Domiciliary Midwifery.*

Eight Midwives reside and practise in the District and a further four practise who reside outside it.

(f) *Domestic Help.*

Domestic Help is provided for households where it is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, an expectant mother, lying-in, mentally defective, aged or a child not over school age.

(g) *Vaccination and Immunisation.*(h) *Care of Mothers and Young Children.*(i) *Child Welfare Centres—*

Belmont—Kepier Crescent.

Coxhoe—Social and Literary Institute.

Durham—14, Old Elvet.

Sherburn Hill—Miners' Welfare Hall.

(ii) *Artificial Sunlight Clinics—*

Coxhoe.

Durham.

(iii) *Birth Control Clinics—*

Coxhoe.

Durham.

(iv) *Post Natal Clinics—*

Coxhoe.

Durham.

(i) **Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.**

Under this Section nursing equipment can be provided for sick persons, and invalid chairs are available.

(j) **Welfare Services.**

Residential accommodation is provided for persons who by reason of age, infirmity or other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them. Services are also provided for Blind Persons and other Handicapped Persons.

(k) **Mental Health.**

6. National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951.

No action was taken during the year involving Section 47 relating to removal of persons in need of urgent care and attention.

Domiciliary Laundry Service for Old People.

This service which was commenced during 1957, has the aim of helping elderly sick people in the area. It is provided by the British Red Cross Society, the Hospital Authority and the Local Health Authority acting in conjunction.

Section C.—1. Water Supply.

The Durham County Water Board provides a piped water supply of good quality to most of the District, the properties served being directly connected to the public water mains, there being no stand-pipes.

In his Annual Report for 1961 the Chief Engineer to the Water Board, Mr. A. C. Wildsmith, refers to the rainfall as being well distributed and only slightly above average.

The supply by the Board (over its whole area) amounted to daily consumption per head of population of 21.46 gallons unmetered and 11.69 gallons metered (trade).

Regarding bacteriological examination of the Board's supply the following figures are also taken from his report :—

Classification of Distribution Samples according to Ministry of Health Non-Chlorinated Supplies (Total Number 804).

Class 1.	65.9%
Class 2.	28.8%
Class 3.	1.7%
Class 4.	3.6%

Percentage free from Bact. Coli Type I—97.1%

There are 6 other supplies throughout the District to properties mainly spring or well sources, in some cases collected to reservoirs, although in one instance there is roof collection of rainwater.

Where “unsatisfactory” and “suspicious” samples were obtained action was taken which resulted in improvement and in the case of 5 properties which were served by a spring which repeatedly showed “unsatisfactory” results they were transferred to the Durham County Water Board Mains. In other two cases of spring supply the occupants of the houses were advised to boil the water consumed.

2. Sewerage.

The following details have been kindly given by the Surveyor, Mr. K. G. Miller.

(a) *Coxhoe and Bowburn Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.*

An informal inquiry was held on 13th February, 1951, when the estimated cost of the scheme was £137,700.

Approval for the whole scheme was granted August, 1960, and work commenced in October of that year. At the end of 1961 approximately 46% of the work was completed.

(b) *Belmont Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.*

An informal inquiry by the Minister's Engineering Inspector was held on 30th April, 1958. The cost of the scheme is estimated at £110,383.

Approval to the scheme was granted in June, 1960 and work commenced in June. In December, 1961 approximately 78% of the work was completed.

(c) *Bearpark Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.*

The Engineering Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government held an informal inquiry into the scheme for these works on 8th January, 1960, at an estimated cost of £45,622. Approval to the scheme was granted in December, 1961.

- (d) *Kimbleworth sewerage and Sewage Disposal Joint Scheme with Chester-le-Street R.D.C.*

An informal inquiry was held on 22nd July, 1959, by the Ministry's Engineering Inspector.

Ministry approval was granted in December, 1961, at an estimated cost of £49,680.

- (e) *Witton Gilbert Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.*

The estimated cost of this scheme is £24,168.

- (f) *Sherburn Hill Sewer from George Street, Churchill Terrace to Jubilee Crescent.*

Ministry approval to this scheme was granted on 13th December, 1961 at an estimated cost of £1,717.

3. Atmospheric Pollution.

Throughout the year records of atmospheric pollution by the use of three deposit gauges continued to be kept in the area of one specific industrial source of dust.

The general implementation of the provisions of the Clean Air Act of 1956 remains to be undertaken.

4. Public Swimming Baths.

There are no public swimming baths in the District.

TABLE V.

WATER SUPPLY—RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Parish.	Classification				Total
	(1) Highly Satis- factory.	(2) Satis- factory.	(3) Sus- picious.	(4) Unsatis- factory.	
Cassop-cum- Quarrington ...	—	—	—	1	1
Croxdale ...	2	—	—	—	2
Brancepeth...	3	1	3	1	8
Witton Gilbert ...	1	—	—	2	3
Sherburn Hill ...	1	—	—	—	1
Framwellgate Moor	8	1	1	10	20
	15	2	4	14	35

Section C.

5. Sanitary Inspection.

Below is a summary of work done in the Public Health Inspector's Department.

I. GENERAL SUMMARY.

	No. of inspections.	No. of informal notices served	No. of statutory notices served	Defects remedied after notice
Housing :—				
Public Health and Housing Acts	507	37	6	82
Overcrowding	32	1	—	1
Sanitary Conveniences :—				
Insufficient „	—	—	—	—
Defective „	44	10	—	6
Drainage	126	18	—	12
Water supply	47	3	—	3
Food premises	183	—	—	—
Shops Act	71	—	—	—
Dairies	—	—	—	—
Slaughter Houses :—				
Public	—	—	—	—
Private	2017	—	—	—
Tents, Vans, etc.	56	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	14	—	—	—
Factories and workshops	26	—	—	—
Keeping of Animals	7	—	—	—
Insanitary Ashpits and Receptacles	483	401	20	343
Offensive accumulations	15	2	—	2
Smoke nuisances	39	—	—	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949	244	1	—	1
Dirty Houses	5	1	—	1
Ice Cream Premises	13	—	—	—
Canteens	21	1	—	1
	3950	475	26	452

Ashpit-privies converted into waterclosets	1
Ash-closets converted into waterclosets	9
Total number of waterclosets in District	12,110
Total number of ashclosets in District	194
Total number of ashpit-privies in District	13

Disinfection.

Disinfection by means of liquid disinfectants was carried out in a number of cases where infectious disease was notified.

Closet Accommodation.

There are 194 ash closets and 13 ashpit privies in the District, the majority of which are in houses scheduled for clearance and demolition and houses in outlying parts of the District with no sewage facilities.

10 conversions to watercarriage system were carried out during the year making a total of 508 conversions carried out since the end of the war. At the end of the year there were 10,973 houses out of a total of 11,184 on the water-carriage system which represents approximately 98%.

40 ashclosets and ashpit privies were demolished during the year.

The comment made in previous years on this matter is still applicable, namely that it need hardly be said that whenever possible ashclosets and ashpit privies should be replaced by a more modern system. It is incongruous, for example, to find them adjacent to fine Council housing estates in which every house has water-borne sanitation, and where their existence seems doubly offensive and dangerous by comparison, and indeed, may detract to some extent from the good conditions provided in the housing estate. As the numbers above indicate, good progress has continued although it will be difficult to maintain, as many of those which are left present special problems.

Collection and Disposal of Refuse.

The weekly collection of refuse was continued during the year by direct labour with the exception of some outlying farms which were let on contract to the several occupiers.

A fleet of 10 Karrier Refuse Collecting Vehicles with a complement of 9 driver-fillers and 27 labourer-fillers was employed in the collection and disposal of refuse.

Approximately 11,178 houses were dealt with by direct labour and 6 by contract.

All the refuse is disposed of on controlled tips either owned or rented by the Council. A full-time tractor is employed on the tips to keep them in order.

Trade refuse was continued to be removed from factories, canteens and various shops on a rechargeable basis.

6. Rodent Control.

Two maintenance treatments were carried out at the Council's Sewers and Sewage Works during the year.

69 inspections were made of the Council's properties (apart from Council houses) and treatments were given at 28 of these with satisfactory results.

313 dwelling houses were found to be infested, 246 with rats and 67 with mice. 626 visits were made in the course of the successful treatment at these premises.

36 business premises were treated during the year, entailing 72 visits. These treatments were made on a rechargeable basis.

24 contracts were entered into, with owners or occupiers of agricultural holdings, to carry out a minimum of two treatments per year at a fixed charge.

There were no prosecutions for failure to control pests during 1961.

Table VI shows a summary of properties inspected and treated during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1961 (Copy of Return).

7. Salvage.

The collection and sale of salvaged materials increased during the year and the overall increase in sales is £186. 0s. 11d.

The increase is particularly noticeable in the sale of waste-paper which showed an increase of 20 tons 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts with an increase in receipts of £171. 8s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Scrap metal showed an increase in sales of 1 ton 17 cwt. (£55. 17s. 8d.) Copper also showed an increase of 1 qr. 10 lbs. (£21. 18s. 10d.). Sales of Brass also increase to the extent of £9. 7s. 3d. These increases in the sale of scrap metals were mainly due to the increase in the selling price.

The sale of wool and rags again were reduced to the extent of £63. 14s. 1d. The chief reason for the reduction in income in these items was the rather large reduction in selling price.

Bonus paid to workmen showed an increase of £99. 13s. 9d. from £502. 1s. 0d. to £601. 14s. 9d.

Details of sales, bonus to workmen and balance to the Council are shown below :—

Material	Weights.				Receipts.			Expenses.		
	T.	C.	Qr.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper ...	54	7	0	0	441	8	7½	—		
Scrap Metal ...	29	2	0	0	219	7	8½	—		
Alloy ...		19	0	0½	78	1	6	—		
Brass ...		9	0	7	49	7	3	—		
Lead ...		4	2	22½	12	8	5½	—		
Copper ...		8	1	10	62	7	7	—		
Wool ...		17	0	8½	69	8	6	—		
Rags ...	10	8	2	14	121	10	8	—		
Other Materials ...		6	1	6	3	4	6	—		
Bonus to Workmen :										
Waste Paper								232	5	0
Scrap, etc. ...								369	9	9
Baling Charges ...								54	7	0
Balance to Council...								401	3	0½
Totals ...	97	2	0	12½	1057	4	9½	1057	4	9½

8. List of By-Laws Adopted during the year, 1961.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
1st May, 1961 ...	Unruly Behaviour in Cinemas and Other Places of Public Entertainment.
1st November, 1961	Fouling of Footpaths by Dogs.

TABLE VI.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.
REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1961.

	Type of Property.				
	Non-Agricultural.				Agri- cultural.
	Local Authority.	Dwelling Houses.	All Other.	Total.	
I Number of properties ...	41	11,184	1,868	13,093	286
II Number of properties inspected as a result of :					
(a) Notification ..	—	313	36	349	—
(b) Survey	41	—	—	41	24
(c) Otherwise	—	—	—	—	—
III Total inspections carried out including re- inspections (to be com- pleted only if figures are readily available) ..	69	626	72	767	24
IV Number of properties inspected (in Sec. II) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats { Major ..	28	246	24	298	24
{ Minor					
(b) Mice { Major ..	—	67	12	79	—
{ Minor					
V Number of infested prop- erties (in section IV) treated by the L.A. ..	28	313	36	377	24
VI Total treatments carried out including re-treat- ments (to be completed only if figures are readily available)	—	—	—	—	—
VII Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
VIII Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec. 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
IX Legal proceedings ...	—	—	—	—	—
X Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

Section D.—Housing. (a) Houses completed in 1961.

Area—Parish.	Bungalows.		Bedrooms.			Unity.	Temp. Prefab.	Perm. Prefab.	Airey.	Total.	Total
	2 BR	1 BR	2	3	4						
Western—											
Kimbleworth ...	—	6	10	10	2	—	—	—	—	28	
Witton Gilbert ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Bearpark ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	32
Eastern—											
Pittington ...	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	
Belmont ...	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Leamside ...	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	10	30
Southern—											
Bowburn...	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
Croxdale ...	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	20
	8	28	26	18	2	—	—	—	—	82	82

(b) Total Post War Council Houses completed.

Area—Parish.	Bungalows.		Bedrooms.			Unity.	Temp. Prefab.	Perm. Prefab.	Airey.	Total.	Total.
	2 BR	1 BR	2	3	4						
Western—											
Bearpark ...	2	40	155	95	6	—	—	—	20	318	
Framwellgate Moor ...	2	36	122	158	28	—	—	—	—	346	
Witton Gilbert ...	2	44	88	58	—	—	12	—	16	220	
Kimbleworth ...	—	8	22	14	2	—	—	—	—	46	930
Eastern—											
Belmont ...	2	22	121	142	1	—	—	—	16	304	
Leamside ...	—	30	140	91	29	2	54	35	—	381	
Ludworth ...	—	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	
Shadforth ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	
Sherburn... ..	—	68	162	182	14	—	—	—	—	426	
Pittington ...	2	10	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	24	1171
Southern—											
Bowburn... ..	4	93	230	331	12	22	—	—	—	692	
Cassop ...	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	27	10	43	
Croxdale ...	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	18	
Kelloe ...	—	32	63	121	6	—	—	—	64	286	
Quarrington Hill ...	2	4	18	18	—	—	—	47	8	97	1136
Total	18	401	1141	1218	98	24	66	109	162	3237	3237

Section D.—Housing.

197 houses were built during the year by private owners.

82 houses were made fit as a result of informal action under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

As a result of formal action 5 houses were made fit by the owners.

19 demolition orders were made during the year making a post-war total of 798. 26 properties were the subject of a Clearance Order.

74 houses, subject to demolition orders, were demolished and 133 persons were displaced. 3 houses subject to Closing Orders were closed and 7 persons displaced.

Overcrowding.

5 new cases of overcrowding were revealed during the year. Four families, comprising 25 persons, living in overcrowded conditions were rehoused.

At the end of the year the known number of overcrowded houses was 52 (52 at the end of 1960).

Rehousing.

49 families were rehoused from houses subject to demolition order, 1 family from premises subject to Clearance Order and 3 from houses subject to Closing Order.

Included in the Council's scheme for rehousing is the provision for priority to be given to families in which there is a case of pulmonary tuberculosis and the Medical Officer of Health represents that rehousing would be beneficial. There is a residential qualification of one year. No families were rehoused under this category during the year (3 were rehoused in 1960).

The scheme, without doubt, is a most beneficial provision in this disease where the relationship with housing conditions is considered to be close.

Improvement Grants—Housing Acts, 1949/59.

Under the above Acts the Council is empowered to make Grants to owners who wish to improve their property.

The surveyor, Mr. Miller, kindly gives the following information regarding applications and grants made :—

No. of Separate Houses.

	Discre- tionary. Grant.	Standard. Grant.
(a) Applications submitted to the Council ...	33	23
(b) Applications rejected by the Council ...	Nil	Nil
(c) Total number of applications since inception of scheme	214	79
(d) Total number of Grants paid since inception of scheme	189	59

Section E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) (i) There are 186 food premises in the District and also 10 food factories.

The food premises may be classified into the following types of business :—

Grocers	118
Fish Fryers	29
Butchers	19
Fruiterers	4
Snack Bars	4
Colliery Canteens... ..	6
Factory Canteens	2
School Kitchens	4

The food factories comprise :—

Sausage Manufacture	6
Bakeries	3
Meat Preparation	1

(ii) The number of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is 159, by type as follows :—

Ice Cream	111
Fish Frying	29
Meat Preparation	19

(iii) 154 visits of inspection were made during the year to the registered food premises.

(iv) The Public Health Inspectors continued to give advice, especially at food premises (factories) and canteens.

(v) Condemned food surrendered is disposed of by burial in the Council's refuse tips.

(vi) There were no special inspections of condemned food during the year.

(vii) There is no manufacture of ice-cream in this District, sales being entirely of products manufactured elsewhere and are mainly prepacked.

(b) Registration was granted to the owners of eight premises for the storage and sale of ice-cream.

The following quantities of unwholesome food were condemned and voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption :—

Vegetables	...	...	...	151 tins
Fruit	...	...	...	109 „
Meat	...	...	...	84 „
Fish	...	...	...	14 „
Tinned Milk	...	...	...	8 „
Rice Pudding	...	...	...	4 „
Soup	...	...	...	3 „
Jams	...	...	...	5 jars
Ground Rice	...	...	...	28 lb.

(c) *Milk Supply.*

Milk and Dairies (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

Under the above regulations the registration of premises became, on January 1st, 1961, the responsibility of the County Council, being the Food and Drugs Authority.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS 1924-1954.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Ex- cluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed	1522	56	1	3962	829	—
Number inspected	1522	56	1	3962	829	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned ..	—	—	—	4	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	468	8	—	3	3	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	32.1	14.3	—	0.2	0.4	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>						
Whole carcases condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	2	—	—	—	3	—
<i>Cysticercosis :</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

There were 51 licensed slaughtermen registered in the District in 1961.

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

Under Section 3 (1) of the above Act, a report was completed and sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on the slaughterhouses operating in the District. This report was approved by the Ministry on 8th February, 1961, and the appointed day fixed for the Reconstruction Regulations to apply to all slaughterhouses was 1st January, 1962.

Of the 15 slaughterhouses licensed in this Area the owners of 3 intimated that they did not propose to use their premises for slaughtering after 31st December, 1961.

Each of the remaining 12 submitted plans and proposals to make their premises comply with the Regulations, and at the end of the year 5 had already completed the work whilst the remaining 7 were well forward and expected to have the work completed in January, 1962.

Section F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

2 notifications were received during the year compared with 12 in 1960. Both cases were admitted to hospital and no deaths occurred from the disease.

Whooping Cough.

35 cases of whooping cough were notified during the year (58 in 1960). One case was admitted to hospital. 2 notifications were in respect of children under 1 year of age and 6 aged from 1 to 2 years.

Immunisation against the disease may be obtained from general medical practitioners and local health authority clinics. It may be in the form of a combined injection against diphtheria and tetanus also.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

As in the previous year no cases of poliomyelitis were notified.

During the year vaccination against poliomyelitis was continued, by general medical practitioners in their surgeries under their own arrangements and at clinic sessions arranged in the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

In the Area of the three Districts the following numbers of doses of poliomyelitis vaccine were given :—

<i>1st Dose.</i>	<i>2nd Dose.</i>	<i>3rd Dose.</i>	<i>4th Dose.</i>
3,432	3,505	2,248	4,585

Measles.

493 cases were notified during 1961 compared with 244 in the previous year. Two cases were admitted to hospital and there were no deaths.

Diphtheria.

For the seventh consecutive year there were no notifications of diphtheria, and no deaths were recorded for the eleventh year.

The position in the previous 10 years was :—

				<i>Notifications.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1951	...	...	...	1	0
1952	...	...	...	3	0
1953	...	...	...	2	0
1954	...	...	...	2	0
1955	...	...	...	0	0
1956	...	...	...	0	0
1957	...	...	...	0	0
1958	...	...	...	0	0
1959	...	...	...	0	0
1960	...	...	...	0	0

The tables of diphtheria immunisation show that records were received of 503 children under the age of 5 years having received a full course of primary immunisation during the year, compared with 377 during 1960. 64 children between the ages of 5 and 15 years received primary injections. 233 children received booster injections during the year.

The County Medical Officer arranges that propaganda leaflets drawing attention to the need for children to be protected against smallpox, whooping cough and diphtheria are sent to parents by post when their children attain the age of three months. Further propaganda regarding immunisation against diphtheria is despatched when children are one year old and again at four years, nine months. All such propaganda gives details of the facilities available for vaccination and immunisation,

Acute Pneumonia.

There were 15 cases of pneumonia compared with 16 in 1960.

18 deaths were attributed to pneumonia during the year (18 in 1960).

Dysentery.

No notifications of dysentery were received during the year compared with 3 in 1960.

Paratyphoid Fever.

For the fifth consecutive year there were no cases of paratyphoid fever.

Food Poisoning.

As in the previous year no cases of food poisoning were notified.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

No cases were notified in 1961.

Tuberculosis.

15 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year, 8 being males and 7 females. This compares with 18 during 1960.

There were 2 notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (5 in 1960).

The following figures indicate the position in the previous 10 years :—

New cases of Tuberculosis Notified.

				<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non.Pulmonary.</i>
1951	...	...	...	37	13
1952	...	...	...	41	10
1953	...	...	...	32	2
1954	...	...	...	20	3
1955	...	...	...	38	9
1956	...	...	...	25	6
1957	...	...	...	15	2
1958	...	...	...	19	1
1959	...	...	...	20	3
1960	...	...	...	18	5
Average for 10 years					
	1950-1960	...		26	5
1961	...	...	...	15	2

In addition advice was received of the transfer into the District of one known case of pulmonary tuberculosis.

There were 4 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis (4 in 1960) and none from non-pulmonary.

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

				<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>
1951	...	...	...	14	4
1952	...	...	...	12	0
1953	...	...	...	8	0
1954	...	...	...	5	1
1955	...	...	...	8	2
1956	...	...	...	4	2
1957	...	...	...	4	1
1958	...	...	...	3	0
1959	...	...	...	6	0
1960	...	...	...	4	0
Average for 10 years 1951-1960				7	1
1961	...	...	...	4	0

TABLE VIII.

IMMUNISATION, 1961.

DIPHTHERIA (given either singly or in combination) :—

Born in year	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Total.
Primary Injections	3	2	6	5	2	6	5	9	12	14	22	20	54	277	130	567
Booster Injections	3	1	3	5	4	7	6	18	45	129	8	2	—	2	—	233

WHOOPING COUGH (given either singly or in combination) :—

Primary Injections	3	2	5	4	2	6	5	9	11	14	23	20	54	275	130	563
Booster Injections	3	1	1	3	3	5	4	13	30	96	5	2	—	2	—	168

TETANUS (given with Diphtheria or Diphtheria/Whooping Cough :—

Primary Injections	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	3	5	4	11	47	83	160
Booster Injections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	1	—	—	—	—	10

TABLE IX.
PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifications of Infectious Disease were received as follows:—

	Scarlet Fever.		Whooping Cough.		Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic		Acute Poliomyelitis Non-paralytic		Measles.		Diphtheria.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers originally notified, all ages	—	2	22	13	—	—	—	—	255	238	—	—
Final numbers after correction. Yrs.												
0—1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	12	10	—	—
1—2	—	1	6	2	—	—	—	—	55	44	—	—
3—4	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	73	70	—	—
5—9	—	—	10	6	—	—	—	—	115	111	—	—
10—14	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
15—24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
25 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (all ages) ..	—	2	22	13	—	—	—	—	255	238	—	—

[illegible]

TABLE X.

COMPARISON OF CASE RATES OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Durham R.D.	England & Wales.	Durham County
	Per 1,000 Population.		
NOTIFICATIONS (corrected).			
Dysentery	—	0.44	0.30
Scarlet Fever	0.05	0.43	0.29
Whooping Cough	0.97	0.53	0.70
Diphtheria	—	0.001	—
Measles	13.66	16.53	19.00
Meningococcal Infection	—	0.014	0.009
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	—	0.016	0.01
Acute Poliomyelitis—Non-paralytic	—	0.004	0.002
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	0.005	0.001
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	—	0.002	0.002
Erysipelas	—	0.05	0.03
Acute encephalitis—infective	—	0.003	0.003
Acute encephalitis—post infective	—	0.003	0.001
Acute Pneumonia	0.41	0.41	0.39
Food Poisoning	—	0.15	0.06
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	0.41	0.41	0.44
Non-respiratory	0.05	0.05	0.08

TABLE XI.
TUBERCULOSIS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE MORTALITY RATES.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality Rate per 1,000 population—0.11
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality Rate per 1,000 pop.—Nil.

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1961.

Ages.	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0— 1 year ...	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years ...	—	—	—	—
5—10 years ...	—	—	—	—
10—15 years ...	—	1	—	—
15—20 years ...	1	—	—	—
20—25 years ...	—	3	—	—
25—35 years ...	—	1	—	2
35—45 years ...	1	—	—	—
45—65 years ...	4	1	—	—
65 years and over ...	2	1	—	—
	8	7	—	2

CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1961—

	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
31st December, 1960	86	82	24	29	110	111
31st December, 1961	81	75	24	27	105	102

Section G.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1949.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises.	M/c. line No.	No. on Regi- ster.	Number of.			M/c. line No.
			Inspec- tions.	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.	
(1) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	1	6	4	1	—	1
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	2	62	22	—	—	2
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) ..	3	14	—	—	—	3
Total ..	—	82	26	1	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars.	M/c. line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of prosec- utions	M/c line No.
		Found	Reme- died	Referred			
				To HM Inspec- -tor	By HM Inspec- -tor		
Want of Cleanliness ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Overcrowding	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective floor drainage..	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary conveniences :—							
(a) insufficient ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
(b) unsuitable/defective	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
(c) not separate for sexes	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out- work)	12	1	1	—	1	—	12
Total	—	1	1	—	1	—	—

No. of Outworkers ... 1

